

# BOSTON RECORD

And Religious Telegraph.

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TERMS.

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## RELIGIOUS:

### POPIST SUPERSTITIONS.

The following extracts from the Ritual of the Romish Church for baptizing their bells, singularly exemplify the truth of the Scripture: "That man, not liking to keep God in their knowledge, their hearts become darkened; and professing themselves to be wise, they become fools. As a lamentable picture, not of the vulgar and unacknowledged, but of the established superstition and blasphemy practised in the nineteenth century, it calls for particular notice. This Ritual has been brought to light through the trials of Capt. Atchison and Lieut. Dawson, at Malta. It now appears those gentlemen were called to tell a bell, as well as fire off pater noster, in those rites of the Romish church from which they so justly requested to be exempted. Mr. Atchison published this Ritual, with various facts, showing the humiliating situation of Protestant officers at Malta, in the appendix to his trial. The original Latin is given with the translation, that its faithfulness may not be disputed.

The Ritual is introduced by the following address of the Bishop of Chalons, after christening six bells in the year 1824, as published in the French papers, the year in which the trials of these officers took place:

"The bells, placed like sentinels on the top of the towers, watch over us, and turn away from us the temptations of the enemy of our salvation, as well as tempests and storms. They have a voice which serves as an organ to express our joy and our grief. They speak and pray for us in our troubles; they inform heaven of the necessities of the earth. It is you, Mary, who will have to announce the festivals and proclaim the glory of the Lord. [Mary weighs 8,560 pounds.] And you, Anne, will be charged with the same employment. Oh! what touching lessons will you give in imitation of her whose name you bear, and whom we honor as the purest of virgins." [Anne weighs 6,300 lbs.] After singing the 50th, 53d, 56th, 66th, 68th, 85th, and 129th Psalms, the following prayer is said: "Bless, oh Lord, this water with a heavenly blessing, and let the power of the Holy Spirit accompany it, that when this bell, prepared to call the children of the holy church, shall be sprinkled therewith, it may, wherever its tinkling shall sound, cause to depart all the power of secretly plotting enemies, all the airy shades of hobgoblins, the attack of whirlwinds, the blasts of lightnings, the blows of thunderbolts, the destructions of tempests, and all the power of stormy winds. And when the children of Christians shall hear the changing of this bell, may an increase of devotion be begotten in them, that hastening to the bosom of the church their mother, they may sing unto thee a new song in the church of the saints—a song, that shall embrace in its sound the shrillness of the trumpet, the variety of the harp, the sweetness of the organ, the exultation of the drum, and the jocundity of the cymbal, until they shall, by these their services and prayers, prevail to bring down a multitude of the host of angels." &c. &c.

After six other Psalms, the prayer is continued: "Grant, we pray thee, O Lord, that this water, which is sanctified by thy Holy Spirit, and which may be sanctified by thy Holy Spirit, may be the means of the enemy, the rattling of hail, the storm of whirlwinds, the violence of tempests, be driven far away; may the angry ravings of thunder be moderated; may the blasts of the winds become healthful; and be rendered gentle; and may the right hand of thy power [displayed in the bell] utterly silence all these aerial tempests; so that, hearing it, they may tremble at it, and flee before the banner of the holy cross of thy Son, marked thereupon."

Other prayers of a like tenor follow; but these are enough.—*London Evening Mag.*

### ANOTHER MRS. FRY.

Or Active Piety in the Capital of the Russian Empire.

In the monthly extracts of the British and Foreign Bible Society for September, we find a letter from one of their Agents at St. Petersburg, communicating a very interesting account of an English woman in that city, who, for benevolence, ardor, and perseverance, may be justly termed "another Mrs. Fry." It appears from the letter, that this woman had for a long time been in the habit of visiting the slaves of the poor with a view to relieve their temporal distresses, but it was not till about seven years since, that she became religious. After that event, she sold more than one thousand five hundred Bibles, Testaments and Psalms. We have heard of ladies in England and in this country who have taken a small district, and have used every effort to put the inhabitants of it in possession of Bibles and Tracts, but this zealous woman "has taken a whole city for her sphere, and has perambulated it round." The following is given as a specimen of the character and effects of her visits.

N. F. Obs.

On one occasion she furnished a certain poor family with a Psalter: it was the first sacred book they ever possessed, and it was hoped that great good would result from it. Accordingly, in the course of a few days, she was called to see what had become of the newly purchased volume. At one time when there was a great demand for the Bible in the Finnish language, she actually sold her watch in order to furnish one hundred Bibles to the poor at reduced prices; and recently, in the course of a few months, she sold more than one thousand five hundred Bibles, Testaments and Psalms. We have heard of ladies in England and in this country who have taken a small district, and have used every effort to put the inhabitants of it in possession of Bibles and Tracts, but this zealous woman "has taken a whole city for her sphere, and has perambulated it round." The following is given as a specimen of the character and effects of her visits.

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## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

### CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society feel constrained, in duty to the interesting cause committed to their management, to spread before the Christian community a view of the present state of the progress of the Society, and to appeal to them for the aid that is necessary for prosecuting its arduous work.

At the last stated meeting of the Committee, the Society's Treasury was entirely empty; members of the Committee had been of late frequently compelled to raise considerable sums, on their own personal responsibility, to meet demands for paper and printing; and they were, at the time of the meeting, under personal obligations for \$7,904 96, to be paid previous to January 1; and for the further sum of \$7,488 82, to be paid previous to the first of April following; making in total of \$15,393 78, which must be paid previous to the last mentioned day, exclusive of the expenses necessarily to be incurred in the Society's operations in the intermediate time.

For the Valley of the Mississippi—in sustaining the Society's faithful travelling Agents; in the grant of more than 1,300,000 pages of Tracts, and in the distribution of them in and around into that country upwards of 20,000,000 pages of Tracts on sale at cost—the Committee have, within one year, expended more than Twenty Thousand Dollars. Of this amount, it is pleasing to state, that there has been received from the West, during the year, thirty in payment for Tracts, the sum of \$11,513 41; besides which there has been contributed to the Society, during the same time, in donations expressly for the Valley of the Mississippi, \$691 36. But the receipt of both these sums united, leaves a draft upon the Society's Treasury for Tracts circulation at the West, during the year, upwards of Seven Thousand Dollars. The Committee have been and will be called to make large expenditures for other destitute portions of our country, especially at the South; for the circulation of Tracts in Greece, in Burmah, and other foreign parts; for procuring stereotype plates and engravings; increasing the number of the Society's publications; and the stock of Tracts in the General Depository; giving credits to feeble Auxiliaries; and in various ways extending the interests and usefulness of the Tract cause.

It will be apparent to all, that, with no permanent funds whatever, with an exhausted Treasury, and such heavy responsibilities already resting on members of the Committee, the Society's operations cannot be continued on their present scale of extent without very liberal contributions to its funds; and the Committee state, with pain, that the amount of donations within the last quarter has been less, by the sum of \$2,553 08, than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; and that the whole amount of donations expressly given for the West, during the last three months, is only \$81.

At the same time, in every other respect except that of pecuniary supplies, the motives to proceed vigorously in every department of the Society's operations were never more powerful than at present; and it would therefore greatly afflict the Committee to be compelled to curtail them. They have given evidence of their reluctance to do so, by the commissioning within the last four weeks three additional travelling Agents, raised up by Providence to enter into the wide field already referred to in the Valley of the Mississippi. The dearth of qualified ministers of the Gospel in that portion of our country; the alarming progress of vice, infidelity and soul-destroying error; the destruction of the young of the means of religious knowledge; the facility with which some portion of Gospel truth may be conveyed by Tracts, without delay, to all; the readiness manifested by Christians at the West to co-operate in this work; and the Divine blessing which has been poured upon the Society's past labors in that region; all urge the Committee, instead of desisting from their prosecution, to pursue them with undiminished zeal, under a confident trust that He, who first incited the hearts of his people to engage in this labor of love, will continue to it his gracious support, and that the results will be abundantly commensurate to their efforts.

To incite them to promptness of action in the extremity which has called forth this address, the Committee add a few brief extracts from their recent correspondence.—"I rejoice," says a faithful Agent at the West, "in the prospect of your sending us another fellow-laborer in this wide field. Let him come and see the need of light, and the blessed work which is being done, and if he will, he will feel for the souls of men, he will do all he can do, to advance this cause."—"I feel," says another, "that the efforts I am here making to spread the Gospel will cause a new string in the harp of glory to be struck, even while I am here; and that, should I be permitted, through boundless grace, to sit down on the right hand of our Emmanuel's throne, a retrospect of these efforts will cause a new thrill of joy to vibrate for ever in my breast."—Another says, "I expected, that the good seed we have sown would show fruit in the Great Day; but God has already blessed our efforts. Numbers in Africa and the Indian Country, are now asking the way to Zion, and crying out in earnest, 'What must we do to be saved?'—A most successful Agent in the Southern part of the Valley, after stating its lamentable destitution of the means of grace, and especially the great dearth of ministerial aid, says: 'In the face of all these facts, who can induce me to see the importance of furnishing this whole country with Tract preachers, as almost the only means of salvation with which they can now be supplied?—May God,' he adds, 'deliver his churches from the guilt of abandoning this most important and needful service!—In my opinion, the number here in these Western Wilds,' says a Gentleman residing far beyond the Mississippi River, 'my heart, at times, is ready to sink within me at the slowness of Evangelical movements towards poor, neglected, unknown Arkansas.'"

Such is the character of the appeals made to the Committee from the country West of the Alleghany, already embracing between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of our population, and soon to constitute the majority of the inhabitants of this great and growing country.

The Committee feel, that the God of all mercy and grace has laid upon them a most solemn responsibility; that the glorious Redeemer of sinners urges, by clear indications, the duty of spreading, in greater numbers, these messages of salvation through his atoning blood; and that the Holy Spirit, whose gracious influences have given so much effect to their personal, will, in answer to prayer, continue to bless them, to the endless felicity of multitudes of our fellow-men. No obstacle presents itself to the most enlarged and liberal efforts, but the want of pecuniary means. The extent of this want the Committee have fully and candidly stated. It is great; it is urgent; it is immediate; it presses on the hearts of the Committee; and they now appeal to the friends of Zion for the aid that is essential to the prosperity of this Cause, trusting in Him who holds all hearts in his hands, that it will be promptly and cheerfully bestowed.

The Committee would suggest to all the Society's Auxiliaries to make their donations as large, and to forward them as early as practicable; and in case any thing is now due for Tracts, to make remittances without delay.—They hope also, that many individuals, male and female, will be induced to contribute their own personal donations, according to their ability.—Particularly would they invite Ladies of all Evangelical Congregations friendly to the Society, to unite in constituting their Pastors Directors or Members for Life.—They would also bespeak the active co-operation of the friends of Tracts in diffusing these portions of truth by the systematic monthly distribution, or otherwise, as Providence shall afford them the opportunity; and, above all, would they entreat the prayers of those who have an interest at the throne of God's grace, for wisdom to guide the Committee in every emergency, and for his blessing on the Society in all its extended interests and concerns.

By order of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, JAMES MILNOR, Chairman.

Attest, WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Cor. Secretary.

New-York, November, 1829.

NOTE.—\$20 constitutes a Life Member; the addition of \$30, or \$50 paid at one time, a Life Director. Remittances should be addressed to Mr. William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary, 144 Nassau-street, New-York.

The spiritual condition of the United States Army.—The United States Army is almost wholly destitute of religious privileges. Stations where there are several hundreds of men with their families, have no Gospel ministry. Christian ordinances are not administered. Public worship is not maintained. The Sabbath is unobserved. The youth grow up without religious instruction. The afflicted, the sick, the dying, have none of the hopes and consolations of Christianity presented to them. The dead are not honored with Christian burial. Can there be any thing more astonishing in our age and country? Yes. What is it? It is the apathy of the whole nation in relation to this subject.

## SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

### EXAMINATION

OF CERTAIN DOCTRINES OF THE FRIENDS OF SABBATH MAILS. Continued.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

The danger to be apprehended from the prevalence of infidelity in our country.

Gen. Washington, in his Farewell Address, remarks, "that both reason and experience forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." "Where is the security (he asks), for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?" The same venerable patriot remarks, "that of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports;" and then adds, "in vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness."

Infidels in this country are laboring to subvert "these great pillars of human happiness." They would absolve government from its allegiance to God, by persuading our rulers that they are not at liberty to know any religion; they would trample upon the sacred institutions of Christianity; and excite the prejudices of the people against those who dare to love and serve the Lord. If these men succeed according to their wishes, will not the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which bind our rulers to their duty, and are "the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?" And will not the sense of moral obligation desert the bosom of our citizens, in their intercourse with each other? And then, I may ask with emphasis, where will be security for property, for reputation, or for life? What security can we have for the integrity of private citizens, when they shall, by the influence of infidelity, be delivered from the fear of Him who seeth in secret; or what confidence can we have in the integrity of rulers, who feel that they are not even at liberty to "know what religion is true or what is false?"

The opinion of General Washington, that there can be no "national morality without religious principle," is an opinion, founded upon universal experience. Nor is it less true that a republican government cannot exist long without national morality. The celebrated Montesquieu says, "There is no great share of probability necessary to support a monarchial or despotic government. The force of laws in the one, and the prince's arm in the other, are sufficient to direct and maintain the whole; but in a popular state, one spring more is necessary, (viz. VIRTUE)."—Sidney, in his treatise on government, lays it down as an established principle, that "liberty cannot be preserved if the manners of the people are corrupted."

The truth is, that nations must be governed, or they cannot exist. And it is equally certain, that those who will not be governed by the moral influence of religion, must be governed by physical power. When a nation submits to the moral government of God, the people become capable of managing their own political concerns, and can be happy and prosperous under republican institutions: the eternal principles of right and wrong, as laid down in the scriptures, are impressed upon their hearts, and they are prepared to be free. But where a people reject the moral government of God, we have not only his word that he will rule them with a "rod of iron," but it is evident from the history of nations, and from the nature of the case, that they cannot exist under a popular form of government.

The republics of Greece, (if they are entitled to that name,) had ingrafted upon their idolatry, many of the duties and some of the doctrines of revelation, which they had borrowed from the Jewish people; and though their very religion authorized many wicked things, yet they practised some of the cardinal virtues, from the fear of the gods. In Athens, chastity was held in such reputation, in the prosperous days of the commonwealth, that a man who frequented the company of lewd women, was not permitted to address the people. As this sense of religious obligation passed away, the small portion of rational liberty which they enjoyed, passed away with it; and their condition continued to wax worse and worse, until the unprincipled Pericles, could, to gratify the resentment of a prostitute, destroy the Samnians; and to satisfy his private malice against the Megarensians, and avoid a prosecution for theft and speculation, involve the states of Greece in the famous Peloponnesian war, which completed the ruin of the Athenian commonwealth.

The Romans, too, (says Montague,) founded their republic upon the fear of the gods. They believed in a future state of rewards and punishments, and in a general superintending providence. Cicero, speaking of the conquests of Rome, says, "We neither exceeded the Spaniards in number, nor the Gauls in strength, nor the Carthaginians in craft, nor the Greeks in arts and sciences. But we have indisputably surpassed all nations in the universe in piety and attachment to religion. We excel in the great point of true wisdom, a thorough conviction that all things below are governed and directed by a divine providence." This is that Cicero who saved the republic (when quite on the wane), from the conspiracy of Cataline; but when she had become infected generally with the Epicurean philosophy, (which was very nearly allied to the opinions of our modern infidels,) her decline was rapid, until her corruption of manners prepared her, first, for the triumphal tyranny of Crassus, Pompey and Cæsar; and then for the reign of a despot.

I have mentioned these ancient nations for the purpose of shewing, that when these people who had not the law of God, enjoyed any thing like liberty, it was in virtue of their obedience to some of the principles of a revelation which they had received by tradition, and incorporated with their idolatrous systems; and that when, through the prevalence of infidelity, they became regardless of these borrowed rays of divine light, which they possessed, they prepared their necks for a yoke of bondage.

But when we come to modern times, and speak of that part of the world where the darkness of heathen idolatry has fled before the light of the gospel, the case becomes more clear. The contest in our country is not between the religion of the Greeks or Romans, and Christianity; but between the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the nakedness of infidelity.

The experiment which infidels in our country wish to make, has been fully tried by a refined and enlightened people; and if similar effects may be

expected to result from the like causes, the bloody history of the French revolution may be traced as the prophetic page for this country, whenever the principles of the new school shall become predominant. That unhappy nation, for many years previous to the revolution, was thoroughly saturated with infidelity. The profligate and demoralizing example of the Regent Duke of Orleans, and his associates in wickedness, together with the labors of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and their minions, had produced such an effect, that a contempt for religion predominated in almost every rank of society. The people of that deluded country has been taught, by their hierarchy, that Christianity was an invention of wicked Priests, and that it was wholly at war with civil liberty. Ransol, in the reign of Louis XV. proclaimed to the nations of the earth, that "they could only be free and happy, when they had cast down every throne and every altar." This sentiment was fully adopted by the leaders of the French revolution; and to the language of Walter Scott, "An even more furious against religion and all its doctrines; a promptitude to avail themselves of every circumstance by which Christianity could be misrepresented; an ingenuity in twisting up their opinions in words which seemed least fitting to invite such discussions, and above all, a pertinacity in slandering, ridiculing and vilifying all who ventured to oppose their principles, distinguished the correspondents in this celebrated conspiracy against religion."

With this disposition, and with these principles, the revolution was commenced in France. She needed a revolution as much as America ever did; and if she had commenced it with that pious reliance on God, with which our fathers engaged in the work of achieving their liberties, the result might have been as happy. But the attempt to regenerate France was made by infidels, and it was made upon infidels, and the whole history of the appalling scene, is a history of the fruits of national infidelity.

On the 5th of May, 1789, the Estates General of France were assembled. On the 17th of June, when the Tiers Etat, or Third Estate of the kingdom, joined by a part of the other two Estates, adopted the name of the National Assembly, and avowed themselves the sole representatives of the people, the revolution was begun. This body gave place to the Legislative Assembly, which having less energy and talent than the former, became the tool of the community of Paris, which was governed, (if a blood thirsty club of Jacobins, without any moral code, or political creed, could be said to have a government,) by Robespierre, Marat, and Danton, a triumvirate of murderers that will be long remembered, both by France and the rest of the civilized world. Under the dictation of these incarnate fiends, the blood of Frenchmen flowed, not in rivulets, but in broad rivers, down the streets of their deluded country. Marat openly declared of the mob, who bore the name of magistracy, 260,000 heads, which he undertook to show, might be taken off in one day. On the memorable massacre, commencing the second of Sept., which Saint Meard calls "the agony of thirty-six hours," more than 4000 suspected persons were butchered by the revolutionary tribunal. This scene of human butchery continued, under the name of liberty & equality, until the exhausted and bleeding nation, weary of her own dreadful experiment, fled into the arms of Napoleon, as a shelter from herself. And when that usurper had wasted the lives of her citizens, and squandered her treasures upon foreign expeditions, and had poured out the blood of Europe in rivers upon the ground, Louis XVIII was seated upon the throne of the Bourbons, and what is called, in the vocabulary of Tyrants, the doctrine of legitimacy restored. This reign of terror was the reign of infidelity. In 1793 the national convention abolished, by a decree, the Christian Sabbath, and the Christian religion, and caused a loose operadancer to be solemnly installed as the goddess of reason, who was henceforth to receive the worship of the people.

The prevalence of infidelity in France, caused such a dereliction from virtue and morality, that, in 1801, when the rage of the revolution was over, and the government was settled in the hands of Napoleon, the single city of Paris reported 4881 illegitimate births, being about one fourth of the whole number for that year. In the same city, there were, during the same year, 730 divorces; 8257 deaths in poor houses, and 201 found dead in the streets. In 1803, though the firm of religion was restored to this distracted country, the influence of her anti-Christian sentiments was still such, that the Prefect of police reported to the grand Judges, that there were, in the same city, 657 persons who died by their own hand, 150 cases of murder, 604 divorces, 155 executions, 1210 condemned to the galleys, 1626 condemned to imprisonment, 64 branded with hot irons, 13076 common prostitutes, 1552 kept mistresses, & 308 licensed brothels.

From the calling of the Estates General to the re-establishment of the Bourbons, it is estimated by M. DEPRIS, that France lost two millions of men, and expended more than two thousand and an half millions of dollars.

Here we have an example of the fruits of infidelity among a refined and enlightened people. We see what the principles contended for by the new school have done for France. Deplorable as her condition was before the revolution, her infidelity had so entirely destroyed the morality of the country, that she could not exist under a liberal government. When she had thrown off the yoke of the Bourbons, it seemed as if the departed spirits of her Voltaire, and Diderot, had become her campyres, to suck her blood in the night, while their living successors plundered her property, and poured out the lives of her citizens by thousands, in the day time.

People of America, do you wish to have this destroyer lay his withering hand upon your great republic? Are you willing to have that heavenly religion, which supported our fathers in their struggle for independence, and enabled their sons to maintain, for more than fifty years, the beautiful fabric of republican government, exchanged for that dark and cheerless system which has deluged in blood the fairest portion of Europe?

## INTELLIGENCE.

### REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The London Missionary Chronicle for September contains a letter from Messrs. Hamilton and Moffat, missionaries of the London Society at New Lattakoo, South Africa, giving an account of a work of grace with which place had been favored for some months antecedent to the date of their letter, March 6. It had also extended to several neighboring tribes.

A few months ago, we saw for the first time, two or three who appeared to exhibit the marks of an awakened conscience. This feeling became gradually more general, (and in individuals too the least expected,) till it became clear that the divine blessing was poured out on the word of grace. To see

the careless and the wicked drowning the voice of the missionary with their cries, and leaving the place with hearts overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow, was a scene truly novel to the unthinking heathen. But neither scoffs nor jeers could arrest the work of conviction. Two men, (natives,) the most sedate in the station, who had long listened to the word with unabated attention, came and declared their conviction of the truth of the gospel, and professed their deep sense of their ruined and lost condition. One of these was a chief of the Bushas, a tribe which was first driven from their own country by the Caffres, and afterwards plundered of all by the Mountaineers.

About eight months ago, Aaron Yoseph, who had removed to this station for no other purpose but to get his children educated, and to acquire for himself the knowledge of writing, was soon afterwards aroused to a sense of his awful state by nature. Being able to read, and possessing a tolerably extensive knowledge of divine things, it was the more easy for him to turn him to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. About three months ago, he became a candidate for baptism. On Sabbath last he and his three children were publicly baptized. The scene was very impressive, and more easily conceived than described. Our meeting-house was, as usual, too small for the congregation. It was with difficulty that order could be maintained, owing to the sobs and cries of many who felt the deepest interest in what they saw and heard. Aaron's wife, who is a respectable and industrious woman, and who had for a long time stilled conviction, could now no longer restrain the pangs of a guilty conscience. An old Hottentot, (Yunker Swarthoy,) and a Mochuan, who had apostatized, when at the old station, saw the enormity of their guilt, and were cut to the heart. The former in particular, for a time seemed inconsolable.

On Monday last, we held our missionary prayer-meeting. The attendance was great, and the whole presented a most affecting scene. Many, independent of every remembrance, were unable to restrain their feelings, and wept aloud, so that the voice of prayer and singing was lost in that of weeping. It became impossible for us to refrain from tears of gratitude to our indulgent Saviour, for having thus far vouchsafed some tokens of his presence and blessing. These things are not confined within the walls of the sanctuary. The hills and dales, the houses and lanes, witness the strange scene. Sometimes three or four at a time, are waiting at our houses for counsel and instruction. For some time past, the sounds which predominate in our village, are those of singing, prayer, and weeping. Many hold prayer-meetings from house to house, and occasionally at a very late hour; and often before the sun is seen to gild the horizon, they will assemble at some house for prayer, and continue till it is time to go forth to labor. It has often happened lately, that before the bell was rung, the half of the congregation was assembled at the doors.

### Spirit of improvement among the Natives.

But we have to record more for we have the happiness to see some fruits, the result of a real change of disposition. Several weeks ago, Aaron and two others came and proposed to take upon themselves the labor and expense of building a school-house, which for a time would also serve for public worship, till one for that special purpose was necessary. All (they said) that they required on the part of the missionaries, was to give the plan and dimensions, and make the doors and windows with their frames, &c. These, they said, they would also willingly do, but they lacked ability. We were not a little astonished at this proposal, it being entirely voluntary, without so much as a single hint on our part. We, of course, most cordially agreed to their wishes, entertaining no doubt as to their competency to the task, Aaron being by trade both a builder and a thatcher. We had scarcely laid down the plan, (51 feet long and 16 feet wide,) when Aaron set all in array, they took their own wagons and oxen, and procured timber for the roof at some distance. Brother Hamilton has been busily employed in preparing frames, lintels, &c.; and, had there not been two weeks' interruption from heavy rains, the roof work would have been commenced before this time. However, if no unforeseen hindrance occurs, in the course of two weeks more, we expect this will be the case. The new building will be of essential use both for school and divine service, the one which we now occupy being not only small, but inconvenient. If it please the Lord that the work should continue to prosper, with that influx of natives to the Kuruman which we expect, we shall soon find it necessary to have a still larger building for a meeting-house.

The letter adds, that the number of pupils at the school had much increased within a few months, that many of the scholars could read with great fluency a little work which had been translated into the Shikana language, and that several had made considerable proficiency in writing. The missionaries hoped soon to see a reading population demanding books as fast as they could be translated. Mr. Moffat has translated the Gospel of Luke and many other portions of Scripture, and if the number of readers continues to increase, they will soon probably be printed for their use.

\* This is the runaway slave mentioned by Mr. Campbell. Having procured some ivory with a view of purchasing his liberty, brother Moffat took it with him to the Cape, and, by the kind interference of Mr. G. Thompson, author of "Travels in Africa," his manumission was obtained for 1500 rix dollars. Previous to his leaving the Colony, he was in the service of Mr. Kitchener, he learned to read. He is a clever, industrious man.

† He was with Mr. Campbell in his first journey.

‡ In this work brother H. derived effective assistance from Mr. Scoon, a settler from Exmouthshire, N. B., who is here on trading purposes. He has cheerfully assisted in felling, sawing, and making the lintels and frames.

## MISSIONARY INSTITUTION AT BASEL.

On Monday evening last, a public meeting was held at the Methodist Church in John-street, in reference to the missionary institution destined to the western coast of Africa, who recently arrived in this city from Basel, in Switzerland. Several addresses were delivered adapted to the occasion, and the following interesting statement respecting the Missionary Seminary at Basel, was read to the meeting.

N. Y. Obs.

The Evangelical Missionary Institution at Basel, in Switzerland, took its rise about the year 1816. It was the offspring of individual piety, and derived its resources from the friends of the missionary cause in Switzerland and Württemberg. Without being under the auspices of either the Lutheran, Reformed or Moravian Church, it cherishes the most friendly relations with the truly pious of different Protestant denominations, and maintains a decidedly evangelical ground, as a distinct and independent institution, having for its object the educating and sending forth of Gospel missionaries to the heathen. Its beginnings were small: two or three brethren, at a time, preparing for the missionary work, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, the same distinguished and pious man, who still superintends the now flourishing Institution. In process of time, the British Missionary Society, appreciating the worth of the Basel Institution, employed successively a number of its pupils, as faithful heralds of the cross, in Sierra Leone, the East Indies and Egypt; and in return aided the Institution by contributing to its funds. Thus, the latter was en-







name if he were the owner, and was answered in the affirmative. Inquiring the price he was told that was not for sale, he was carrying it to a particular person, but had plenty in the hold. The inquirer, however, drew the cork and found the contents were pure "Jamaica." The owner frankly confessed, that knowing it was unpopular to be seen with a bottle of rum, he had thus carefully labelled his bottle to avoid suspicion.

**ANNALS OF INTERFERENCE.**  
The *Deacon died a Sat.*—A person lately died in the State of New York, who became hopelessly pious when young man at his native place in Vermont; and who sustained for many years the character of a pious and devoted Christian. He removed to the place of his residence in New-York when it was new, where he was eminently useful as a member and Deacon of the church, in holding meetings and preparing the way for the settlement of a minister. But alas he fell, never to rise. Public business led him into company, at stores and taverns, and brought on a habit of temperate drinking. Before he knew it, he was lost. "Deacon U. G.—is dead, and he died a Sat."

**The Giant Appetite.**—An acquaintance of the above named G. U. inquired him, in his latter days, whether he still believed that all drunkards would have their part in the lake of fire? "Certainly I do," he replied; "But what of that? Hold up before me a jug of whiskey with one hand, and the other unweil the bottomless pit, and I should take the whiskey."—*Both from Journ. of Ham. Abr.*

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Genius of U. Emancipation states from official documents, that nearly 2,800,000 gallons of distilled spirits were imported, sold and consumed in that city, during the last year. The editor adds: There are in this city five hundred establishments having tavern licenses to sell spirituous liquors by a less quantity than a pint. There are one hundred others, at least, who retail without licenses. Of the whole, at least, only about thirty can actually be said to keep tavern.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

**Roman Catholic Persecution in Ireland.**—An attack has been made, by an armed party, on the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. J. Shaw, in Kilmacarty, county Sligo; some of the party forced their way into the Rev. gentleman's bedroom, and placing a pike to his breast, compelled him to take up a book, and on pain of instant death to himself and all his family. "To discharge every Protestant servant in his house—to take others that were named in their stead—to discontinue his schools—not to send for the police, or disclose any of the orders he gave, and if he did not comply, to kill him and his wife and children." The followers then made Mr. Shaw open his hall-door, and departed. Some than sacrifice the lives of his family, the Rev. Mr. Shaw left his parish the next day.

**Extraordinary Collection.**—The anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held yesterday evening in the chapel in York street, when the collection amounted to no less than one thousand pounds and five shillings.—*Manchester Mercury.*

**REVIVALS.**  
**Middletown, Vt.**—The Vt. Telegraph informs us, that there has been a pleasing attention to religion in Pootney, since the early part of last summer, and several converts have been received to the Baptist and Congregational churches. Twenty-two have been baptized.

**Jay, N. Y.**—The Telegraph also mentions a powerful work, as now in progress in Jay, Essex county, N. Y.

**Onida Co. N. Y.**—It gives us pleasure to learn, that a revival has commenced in two towns of this county. [*W. Rec.*]

**Assembly's Board of Missions.**—The Missionary Reporter, the official journal of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, contains the following statement: "In issuing this [number] number of our quarterly periodical, it is with great pleasure that we find ourselves in a situation to announce, that the prospects of both the Boards whose proceedings we report, brighten almost daily. Not only is there a constant increase of the congregations that become auxiliaries to the Board of Missions, but Presbyteries, Synods and Missions, which were assuming the same character. It would seem as if the Presbyterian church was not only awaking to the solemn duty of doing her part in the sacred enterprise of evangelizing the world, but becoming sensible that she can best do it, by rallying her children under her own standard. The encouragement given to this paper is of the most flattering kind. Scarcely does a post arrive, which does not considerably increase the list of our subscribers."

facilities under their care; and applications have been made to aid ten others, which cannot be done till the means are furnished.

**Refused or Associated Methodists.**—The annual conference of this body was held in Granville Co. N. C. A correspondent of the *Warrenton Reporter* states that about 40 preachers and between four and five hundred members have associated, and that many of the friends of reform have not yet found it convenient to organize. A large accession, he says, will be made to the most flourishing measures can be adopted for the extension of the services of their church.

**African Church.**—On the 1st of November the Rev. J. M. Peck preached at the dedication of a house of worship in St. Louis, Mo. for the use of Africans. The house is 10 feet by 24, and cost a little over \$800 dollars. There is a debt of about \$340, for which their pastor, a free man of some property, is bound. In 1818, Mr. Peck opened a Sabbath school at St. Louis for this class of people, which now has 100 scholars, and more than 90 actual members, old and young. "This is the first Sabbath school that the sun ever shone upon west of the Mississippi river." Many respectable citizens favored it; but Mr. Peck was threatened with whipping, a mob, and assassination, if he did not desert. He persevered, however, and the next winter the school assumed the form of a religious meeting, which has continued ever since, with the attendance of a school kept up by themselves part of each year. The meetings were blessed and the converts added to the Baptist church in the city. In a few years the blacks were formed into an independent church, and in 1828 became a distinct church. Some time since one of their number was ordained as their pastor, and two others as ruling elders.

**Seamen's Society.**—A meeting was held at Philadelphia, Oct. 26th, at which the Seamen's Friend Society (that part now formed, and Gen. Duncan presided President). Addresses were made by the Rev. J. Leavitt, general agent of the Seamen's Friend Society, and by the Rev. J. Brown, Seamen's Preacher at Charleston, S. C.

**Am. Sunday School Union.**—The Rev. Mr. Baird, the General Agent of this institution, has commenced his appeal to the churches for aid. The Fifth Presb. Church in Philadelphia is taking measures, to redeem its pledge to raise \$1000 for its funds. The Society now employs twenty-one missionaries, and is doing well, and the readers of the *Recorder* are in the valley of the Mississippi. They would rejoice to employ twice that number, if they had means of doing it. [*Philad. Abr.*]

**Tract Agents.**—The Am. Tract Society have had three of their Agents at the West removed from their service, within the last half year. Providence has raised up four others to supply their places; viz. Messrs. Cyrus W. Cunt, William Eastman and Cyrus W. Alford, licensed preachers, and L. C. Bond, an intelligent young man. They commenced their labors severally in W. Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri and Illinois. Mr. Andrew H. Reed has also commenced his efforts as an Agent in Maryland.

**Periodical Distribution.**—The Am. Tract Society of Keene, N. H. voted, in September last, to make a monthly distribution of Tract to the families of the town willing to receive them. Of 383 families in the town, nearly the whole were visited that month. Many received the Tract with thankfulness, a few with indifference, and but four declined the offer. In October, 390 families visited, 3 only declining the offer. The system is approved, liberal donations for the object are made, and the readers of the Tract appeared to increase the attendance on Sabbath Schools and the Bible class. The distributors remembered the few prisoners in the jail, and found that one of them had read his Bible through three times in course within a few months.

**Receipts by the Treasurer of the Am. Tract Soc. Boston.**—during the month ending Nov. 10th: In Donations, \$287.28; for Tracts sold, \$285.93; Total, \$1,113.57. Among the donations was \$112.26, collected by Mr. J. I. Allen, to print Tracts for circulation among the Jews. Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending Nov. 15th: In Donations, \$949.84; for Tracts sold, \$2,395.77; Total, \$3,345.61.

The Young Men's Bible Society of New-York, which celebrated its sixth anniversary on Monday evening, has purchased for distribution during the past year, 857 Bibles, 323 Testaments, Receipts, \$1451.30; expenditures, \$1478.75. Whole number of Bibles distributed since its formation, about 2000, and 11,000 Testaments. [*J. of Com.*]

The Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio, was to be opened for the reception of students on the 1st of November.

## ORDINATIONS, &c.

Nov. 19th, the Rev. ROBERT ADAIR was ordained by the Presbytery of Newcastle, and installed as pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Del. Sermon by the Rev. James Latta. This is the congregation which some few months ago erected a new place of worship, and have purchased the old house.

Rev. JAMES D. RAY, was ordained and installed on Wednesday, 18th of Nov. at Mount Carmel Meeting house, pastor of the united congregations of Hopewell and Mount Carmel (formerly White Oak Flats.) Ohio. The Rev. Moses Allen preached the ordination sermon.

On the 11th inst. Rev. SAUL CLARK was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Chester. Introductory prayer by Mr. Clark, of Bradford; sermon by Mr. Burt, of Great Barrington; installing prayer by Mr. Knapp, of Westfield; charge to the pastor by Mr. Woodbridge, of Norwich; fellowship of the churches by Mr. Brewster, of Peru; charge to the church and people by Mr. Gould, of Southampton; concluding prayer by Mr. Nash, of Middlefield. [*Hamp. Gaz.*]

At Bristol, Pa. Nov. 15, Rev. WILLIAM H. REES, Rector of St. James' Church at that place, was admitted to the order of priests by Bp. Onderdonk. Sermon by the Rev. James Latta. This is the congregation which some few months ago erected a new place of worship, and have purchased the old house.

**DEDICATION.**—Wednesday, 18th inst. the Congregational Meeting-house in E. Brewer, Me. was dedicated to Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Invocation and Reading Scriptures by Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Bangor; Hymn and Prayer by Rev. Prof. G. E. Adams; Sermon by Rev. W. F. Niles, from Hagai II. 9. Consecrating Prayer by Rev. J. S. D. D.

The most substantial brick building erected for the Episcopal congregation in St. Louis, Mo. was dedicated to the worship of God, on the first Sabbath in this month, by the Rev. Mr. Horrell, the pious and evangelical clergyman who officiates with this people.

**NOTICES.**

On Thanksgiving evening, the Rev. Dr. BECKER delivered a Lecture in Park Street Church, on the dangers of the present period arising from the unwearied efforts of infidels and Roman Catholics to disseminate their principles.

He will deliver another in the same place To-morrow Evening, on the means of avoiding those dangers.

**Suffolk Conference.**—The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk Conference of Churches will be held at Park Street Church, in Boston, on Thursday the 10th day of December, at half past 9 o'clock.

The Old Colony Conference of churches will hold its semi-annual meeting, on Tuesday, the 8th of December next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Rev. Freeman's meeting house, in Plymouth. [*J. BIGLOW, Clerk of Conference.* Rochester, Nov. 19, 1829.

**Landing of the Fathers.**—Religious services, in celebration of the landing of the Fathers, will be attended, as usual on the 22nd of December, in Rev. Mr. Freeman's Meeting House, Plymouth. The anniversary discourse is expected from Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of North Bridgewater.

The house of worship in the south part of Braintree, the dedication of which we mentioned last week, contains 66 persons on the lower floor. On the day after the dedication, 54 pews were sold for \$5712 00, being 400 above the appraised value.

**REMOVAL.**

To-morrow, the Office of the RECORDER and COMPANION will be removed to Washington Street, No. 127, nearly opposite the head of Water Street. The new location is in the vicinity of School St. and the Old South Church. [*Dec. 2.*]

**SECULAR SUMMARY.**

**FOREIGN.**

A Corfu article of Sept. 19, says, "Accounts from Prevesa give positive information of the death of Gen. Denzel, who succeeded Gen. Church, as Generalissimo of the Greek troops. He died of Venereal on the 15th, of a pestilential fever. Private letters of the 16th said that minute arms were fired on the occasion."

The President of Greece arrived on the 5th Sept. at Egina, and was received with honors.

It appears from the *Journal des Debates*, that the Count St. Lege de Benaposa, nephew of the Duke of Nemours, who had been entrusted with purchasing Greek slaves in Egypt, had obtained permission from the King of France, that 50 of the orphan children, whose parents were massacred at Missolonghi, should be educated in France. He arrived with them on the 10th inst. after a passage of 10 days, but the vessel had scarcely appeared, when a violent storm received to transfer these youths to the *Volage*, to be carried back to their own country. This is commented on as a barbarous act on the part of the Ministry by the *Journal*.

It is stated, in a recent publication in England by Mr. Christopher Anderson, that there are in Ireland 3,740,217 persons who understand only the Irish language.

One of the steam carriages in England lately went 28 miles in one hour, and at one period, the next day, at the incredible velocity of 32 miles an hour.

**Turn-out of Fine Spinners at Manchester.**—After a duration of six months, the turn-out of fine spinners at Manchester is at an end, it having been determined at a meeting of the men on Saturday, by a Liverpool Mercury.

It is calculated that Sir Walter Scott has written 511,676 lines of poetry; and 350 tales of all sizes and sorts. He has been at it 39 years.

The King of Bavaria is on a visit to Naples, and has had the honor of bathing himself in one of the baths of Pompeii, re-opened after a lapse of 1600 years.

**Amnesty in Spain.**—The King of Spain has been granting favors and honors to those who have taken part in the expedition on the coast of Mexico. He gives a general amnesty for all political offences and opinions; it will, however, be still forbidden to certain persons to approach the capital.

Captain Tyler, of the brig Scabard, at Baltimore, in 16 days from St. Johns, P. R. reports that a Spanish squadron arrived there from Cadix on 21st October. It consisted of the corvette ship Diana, brig of war Jason, having in convoy the Russian ship —, with Gen. San Moreno, and 600 sailors, intended for Labrador's squadron. They were to sail in a day or two for Havana.

**Mexico.**—The President of the Mexican States has issued a decree, forbidding the sale of slaves in the Republic, from and after the 15th September, 1829. The decree promises indemnity to the slave owners "when the financial situation of the republic shall admit."

Gen. Santa Anna has been elevated by the Mexican Government to the rank of General of Division. At Vera Cruz, people bore a salute to his house, on their soldiers, in a salute. They stamped on the Spanish flag that he had captured, and called him another Napoleon.

**Buenos Ayres.**—Reports were prevalent that the Indians had made incursions into the territory of the province, and Col. Pacheco, with a regiment of cavalry, had been dispatched against them. In Patagonia the Indians had made an attack on two estates, but had been repulsed.

Late letters from Corrientes give positive contradiction to the reported death of Francia, Dictator of Paraguay.

**Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7.**—The Roxana, from Boston, arrived this morning with an assorted cargo. We regret to say that the passengers are just received of new commodities in Buenos Ayres, which have caused doubts to rise to \$100, paper. Oct. 12.—We have very gloomy advice from the La Plata. The people there seem to despair of ever having a settled state of things—at least for many years. It is thought that the Bank of Buenos Ayres will soon be declared insolvent.

The St. Louis Times states that 48,000,000 acres of land have been granted by the government of Mexico, to a company in the City of Mexico.

**Slavery.**—The decree of President Guerrero, declaring Slavery forever abolished in the Republic, removes this reproach from 1,000,000 square miles of our emancipated Continent. The number of slaves in Mexico has never been large, if it was made from this condition the unfortunate Indians; the whole negro population being estimated by Humboldt at only 6000. The number of Indians is about 2,500,000, many of whom have long been in a condition little better than slavery.

Similar laws have been enacted in some of the other Spanish Republics; though in some of them the act was prospective, and has not yet gone into full operation. In a few years more, it will be said with truth, that the only abodes of slavery in the New World, are the United States and Brazil! [*Jour. of Com.*]

**DOMESTIC.**

**President's Message.**—The New York editors have advertised to receive proposals for bringing the President's

Message from Washington to that city, by express in twelve hours after its delivery to Congress. Express will assemble on Monday next; and it is supposed the President will transmit his Message the following day.

We regret to learn, by a Kentucky paper, that Mr. Reed, Senator from Mississippi, on his way to Washington, was confined at Lexington by a dangerous illness, three weeks ago. Mr. Reed's journey to the Seat of Government, last winter, was interrupted by sickness, which prevented his reaching here during the session.

**Nat. Intell.**  
Mr. Edward R. Bradley is elected a member of Congress from Wilmington District, in place of Mr. G. H. Holmes, deceased. Mr. Long and Mr. Rencher, are candidates for the vacancy in the representation of the same state, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Giles.

**Consuls.**—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says, as much information is to be acquired, and new avenues to commerce opened and explored, we ought to have well paid Consuls at all the Turkish Ports, and all the Southern Ports of Russia—with Consuls General at Constantinople and Odessa.

**Naval.**—We have already mentioned the arrival of the Peacock at Pensacola on the 22d October. The Pensacola Gazette states that Commodore Ridgely was relieved by Commodore Elliot who went on trial for the Peacock, on the 27th, being exactly three years since he assumed the command of the West India squadron. He was to leave Pensacola for the North in a few days. [*J. of Com.*]

Com. Cassin has arrived at Brazil to supersede Com. Creighton.

The President has approved the proceedings of the Court Martial recently held at Annapolis, before which Lieut. W. S. Colquhoun was put upon trial for "disobedience of orders, mutiny, and breach of arrest," found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered.

General Scott is now in command of the military district of New York.

**Cherokee.**—The Legislature have resolved, to send a delegation of five men to accompany the Assistant Principal of the Cherokee Nation, to the United States, to make known to the Representatives of the United States, the feelings of the nation on subjects which are of vital importance. The Principal Chief has nominated Messrs. William Hicks, Lewis Ross, Richard Taylor, Joseph Vann and William G. Cooley. The Principal Chief was requested to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee Nation, and allow him. An appropriation of \$100 has been made for the benefit of the editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, Mr. Boudinot; and Stephen Foreman has been appointed his assistant, to take charge of the Cherokee department. A bill has been adopted in the Cherokee, laying a tax of \$50 a year on all distilleries in the nation.

**Retort Courteous.**—At a late meeting of the citizens of Aquehue District, Cherokee Nation, the expression of opinion against emigration was unanimous. To counteract the reports that have been widely circulated, of their willingness to emigrate, a committee of the Cherokee Nation, under the sanction of their views to the Editor of the Phoenix. The Committee say:—"We have not been in the habit of moving from place to place as the white people have, and we think those of our white brethren who are so anxious to see possession of our lands, might with a little trouble, keep on to the west and settle the lands which they recommend to us."

**Georgia.**—In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint one or more Commissioners to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee Nation, under the instructions of the Governor, to take the testimony of Indians and other persons touching the disputed line between the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and that they be paid out of the contingent fund. The Georgia Journal contains the introduction of the resolution at the instigation of the Georgia Journal, and believes that the appointment of commissioners, to proceed to the Cherokee Nation "may be productive of bad consequences to the right Georgia justly claims to the lands in the occupation of the Cherokees."

A bill before the Georgia Legislature to incorporate the President and Directors of the Georgia Central Railroad, to run from Augusta to Columbus through Milledgeville and Macon. The expense is estimated at \$2,000,000. [*Jour. of Com.*]

**Georgia.**—Notice has been given in the Senate of Georgia, that the State, after the Constitution is amended, so as to reduce the number of members of both houses of the Legislature; another to abolish the Militia System; and another to remove the reservation to the state of the ores, minerals, &c. discovered.

**Pennsylvania.**—By a report made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, it appears that the amount of money now in the hands of the State, is \$1,342,005 46.

The committee on education has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to provide for the more general system of education throughout the state.

**Conflicting Duties.**—The Virginia Convention continues in session, and Congress meets on Monday next. Twelve members of the Convention belong to Congress, of whom two are Senators. These delegates will have conflicting duties.

The Richmond Whig, of the 24th inst. complains that the Virginia Convention, "in the lapse of nearly two lunar months, has agreed to no one thing, decided no one principle."

**Militia.**—The St. Johnsbury Herald, by information from different parts of the state, judges that nine tenths of the militia are in the act of deserting to the late act of the legislature respecting the Militia. It will be recollected that they have abolished regimental musters, brigade reviews, and one half the company trainings.

**Emancipation in New York.**—David Johnson, a colored man, who had been a faithful servant in a boarding house in New York, last week received a promise from his master, who was a Virginian slave, to be set free on Monday next, and was about to be dragged to bondage again, when a benevolent individual subscribed the price of his manumission, \$75, and gave him his liberty.

**France.**—A brig is on her way to the republic of Haiti, with the slaves which she had under care in New Tennessee. Her object is to obtain an advantageous settlement for them in that island, that they may enjoy the rights and privileges of freedom and equality. Her institution at Nashville will be dissolved.—*Gen. of U. Eman.*

**Medical School of Maine at Bowdoin College.**—The annual course of Lectures at this institution will commence Feb. 23, 1830. This school has attained to a deservedly high reputation, and presents inducements to Medical Students, not surpassed, perhaps, by any in our country. The anatomical cabinet was selected and purchased in Europe, chiefly by the use of the distinguished Professor of the institution, and is valuable and extensive, as is the Library, which contains 2500 vols. and a splendid collection of Plates. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is ample, the course of instruction full, and board can be had in Commons Hall, at a very reasonable price. [*Chr. Mirror.*]

**General College.**—We are gratified to learn, that the General College is now in a flourishing state. It has been well maintained for twenty-one new students were entered at the recent commencement; and, connected with the Academy, attached to the College, the whole number of students now in a course of liberal education at this institution yet in the city of New York.

**Hamilton College, New York.** Gov. Cass, of Michigan, has accepted an invitation from the Society of Alumni of this college, to deliver their next anniversary address.

**Kenyon College.**—Bishop Chase says that one hundred and ten feet of a College Building has been completed, 4 stories high, 54 feet wide, of massive stone, surmounted with a roof and steeple 70 feet high, for strength and beauty. The cost of the building has been paid by the members of St. George's church, New-York; and a legacy of \$500 has been received, left by the daughter of Lord Kenyon. Mills, a professor's house, a printing office, and other buildings have been erected. The College building, by the Bishop's arrangement, as personal inspection, have cost less than one half the sum it would have cost if it had been built by contract at the usual prices. The number of students is now nearly 90.

**Indiana College.**—Nov. 11th the Rev. Andrew Wylie D. D. late President of Washington College, Pa., was inaugurated President of Indiana College. The services took place in the court house at Bloomington. The ceremony of induction, after an appropriate address, was performed by Dr. D. H. Maxwell, President of the Board of Trustees. Pres. W. delivered an able address, which will be published.

**Ind. Rel. Int. Abr.**

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Georgia, have elected the Rev. J. S. Smith, professor of Languages; the Rev. Mr. Capers, of Belles Lettres and Ethics; and Camak, Esq. of Mathematics, in that institution.

**Monitiorial School.**—Mr. Lovell, of Mr. Pleasant School, was to deliver a lecture on the Monitiorial system of instruction, before the Lyceum at Belchertown. It was proposed to establish such a school in that village.

**Infant Schools.**—One of these institutions has been established in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. E. Bacon, the gentleman who first introduced the system into Philadelphia. The Journal contains a public examination of about 100 pupils, which gave great entertainment and satisfaction to a crowded audience.

A Lyceum has been formed by the citizens of Bangor, on the plan of Josiah Holbrook. An introductory address was

to be delivered Nov. 17, by George E. Adams, Professor in the Theological Institution.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Meetings have been held in Newburyport and Lowell for the formation of Lyceums, and committees appointed to report constitutions.

Mr. Leavitt, of New York, has executed a statue of the late De Witt Clinton, at the order of Charles A. Clinton, Esq., a son of his Excellency, and the same has been presented by the latter to the Albany Institute.

**Morgan Trial.**—Elisha Morgan has been tried in Orleans county, N. Y., for an alleged participation in the Morgan affair, and acquitted. The trial occupied 10 days, from 9 o'clock on the 10th night. The 6th day was occupied in trying the competency of jurors and empanelling the jury. It was the most arduous of all the Morgan trials, but the jury were out only half an hour.

We understand that a verdict was given on Monday, for the plaintiffs in the suit, Messrs. Peters, Ford & Co. vs. the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Sum at issue \$12,000. Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Shaw; for the defendant, Messrs. Prescott and Orne.

**Pal.**  
We understand the Solicitor General has entered a *Nolle Prosequi* in the suit against Gen. Lyman, for a Libel on the Hon. Daniel Webster.—*Boston Gaz.*

**Laborer.**—A law is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing that every mechanic, journeyman, laborer, or employer, make and enter in a book, in case of the incompetency of the employer, have a preference over every other creditor, to a payment not exceeding \$50.

**Plgm. Mem.**  
The brig Clío, Lieutenant Pinkham, fitted out by Admiral Coffin, has returned to Boston, after a cruise of two months. On entering harbor, the young descendants of Tristram Coffin, 21 in number, manned the yards in fine style.

The Public Advertiser states, that the population of Louisville, Ken. has increased near a hundred fold in the last eight years, and is at this time increasing with greater rapidity than ever.

Mr. Silas E. Barrows, of New York, announces that a regular monthly communication is now established from New York to Panama, and that vessels touching off the port of Panama can be certain of the letters reaching New York in about 30 days.

The New Telegraph and Dispatch Line of Stages from Kansas to Boston, has been in operation since the 1st week, and the N. H. Sentinel says, has never yet exceeded twelve hours in the passage, although much of the time the roads have been heavy. The traveller takes breakfast before 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the upper end of the line, at their usual meeting on the 17th, and declares a dividend of \$2400 per share on each share of stock owned is said Company, for the last year. The stock originally cost \$1000, or \$333 1-3. [*Balt. Patriot.*]

**Mysterious.**—The Plymouth Memorial says, "Of the tax at Dedham this year (\$8000) upwards of \$7000 were paid in three days, under a new system established by the town."

**Disastrous Shipwreck.**—A Portland paper of Nov. 24th says, "The schooner —, Haddock, of Cranbury Island, on a sealing voyage, was lost, in May last, with all the crew, 19 in number, 13 of whom were married, and 7 of these had eleven children each—the remainder, one husband, one wife, and the rest from two to five. It is believed that more than one hundred children were made fatherless by this disastrous occurrence."

A wreck has been fallen in with, 80 logboats from the coast of Portugal, which appeared to be an American built vessel. No person on board; boats gone.

We are sorry to understand that one of the line of stages between Suffolk and Winton was run away with yesterday morning, and that the driver was killed, and two of the horses were also missing. We did not understand whether there were any passengers in the stage.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

San Pat's corpse has been found, and examined by the surgeons, who report the rupture of a blood vessel.

**Great Mortality.**—A Cincinnati paper states, on the authority of gentlemen from New Orleans, that the deaths in the latter city since last spring have been five thousand five hundred.

**Fire.**—The dwelling house of Col. Reed, of Philadelphia, Me. was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. together with nearly all the contents, furniture, clothing, some money, papers, &c. The house was new, and the fire was occasioned by a coal snuffing among slaves, where joiners had been at work.

**Fire in Boston.**—On Sabbath morning last, about 2 o'clock, several wooden buildings were burnt at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, owned by the heirs of the late Dea. Salisbury, and by Mr. E. Pennington. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. The fire was caused by a valuable stock of paper hangings and upholstery, was totally destroyed; as were the buildings occupied by Mr. Hurlbert, dealer in paper hangings, Mr. Thayer, crockery and the mercantile and Mr. Hyatt, boot-maker. The store of Mr. Gillette on Summer street, together with his stock of groceries, received considerable injury, as did that of T. Temple, dry goods dealer, on Washington street. We understand that the fire originated in a small building, back of Mr. Hurlbert's store, occupied as a manufactory of land-linings. The loss of property is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$20,000, a part of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Foster's stock is said to have been valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000; on which \$8000 was insured.

There was a slight alarm of fire on Monday, about 2 o'clock. A man unfortunately had his leg broken, or otherwise injured, by the apparatus of an engine. [*Fallad.*]

John Gilson, Esq. Beverlin, and Wm. Hall, residing in the Bakery, which was destroyed by fire in Rosewood-street, New York, on the night of the 26th ult. A boy is missing, and is supposed to have been also burnt to death.

**New-Orleans.**—The Committee of the Common Council appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. V. Bames, late Collector and Inspector of the tax on grog-shops, made a report on the 7th inst. in which they represent him to be a defaulter to a large amount, say \$13,000. [*Com.*]

The Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Providence, commenced its session in this town on Monday last. The civil actions at the present time are much more numerous than were ever known at any former period, amounting to upwards of twelve hundred in all. [*R. Island Herald.*]

An attempt was made a few days since to rob a mail stage in Pennsylvania. The robbers were three in number. They presented pistols to the breasts of the passengers, and obtained money from some of them.

An extract of a letter received in New Orleans, dated St. Jean Baptiste, Nov. 3, says "That Mr. M. Edington, printer, formerly of New Orleans, was assassinated in a hall room by one Culus Orr. The murderer has not yet been caught."

**MARRIAGES.**  
In this city, Mr. Samuel Anderson, to Miss Catherine Emerson; Mr. John Hickman, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. John Wilson; Mr. Levi Goodwin, to Miss Sarah P. Fisher; Mr. Edmund Matson, to Miss Hannah Davies; Mr. David C. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Murphy; Mr. John Mills, to Miss Lydia Davis; Mr. Charles Upham, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis; Mr. Lewis Wood, to Miss Thankful H. Allen; Mr. Hiram Simmons, to Miss Susan Nease Willage; John C. Park, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Mary F. Moore; Mr. Samuel L. Davis, to Miss Mary Porter Crosby; to Miss Emily; daughter of Thomas Park, formerly of Brighton; Mr. Minot T. Lane, to Miss Ruth Farrar.

In Charleston, Mr. Nathaniel W. Starbuck, to Miss Mary D. Horn.—In Roxbury, Mr. John Phillips, of Newburyport, to Miss Sarah A. and Mr. Charles Davis, Jr. of Roxbury, to Miss Eliza S. daughters of Jonathan Ford, Esq. of Roxbury.—In Cambridge, Mr. Jonathan W. Ford, to Miss Catherine Cutler.—In West Cambridge, by Rev. Mr. Hodge, Mr. Walter Fletcher, to Miss Harriet Story.—In Woburn, Mr. James Barnard, to Miss Ann Wright, of W.—In Quincy, Mr. Josiah Packer, to Miss Eleanor Nothing.—In Salem, Mr



